BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Total Wages and Salaries Earned by Yukoners in 2002

1 $626,343,000

In 2002, the total wages and salaries earned by Yukoners was $626,343,000. In 2001 the revised figure was $602,691,000. Total wages and salaries increased by $23,652,000, or 3.9%, from 2001 to 2002. The following table shows wages and salaries for the years 1998 to 2002 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation*.

Year	Wages and Salaries ($)	Change from Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate* (%)	Yukon Labour Force	Average Wages and Salaries ($)
2002 (p)	626,343,000	3.9	0.7	14,900	$42,036
2001 (r)	602,691,000	0.8	2.0	15,000	$40,179
2000 (r)	597,766,000	6.6	2.2	15,200	$39,327
1999 (r)	560,663,000	3.7	1.0	15,400	$36,407
1998	540,471,000	-1.1	1.0	15,600	$34,646

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006 and Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

* Based on inflation rates for Whitehorse, Yukon figures are not available

2 $42,036

On average, each Yukoner in the labour force in 2002 earned $42,036. In 2001, each Yukoner in the labour force earned an average of $40,179. This an increase of 3.9% from 2001 to 2002. The following table shows the average wages and salaries for the years 1998 to 2002 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation*.

Year	Average Wages and Salaries ($)	Change From Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate* (%)
2002 (p)	$42,036	4.6	0.7
2001 (r)	$40,179	2.2	2.0
2000 (r)	$39,327	8.0	2.2
1999 (r)	$36,407	5.1	1.0
1998	$34,646	2.1	1.0

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

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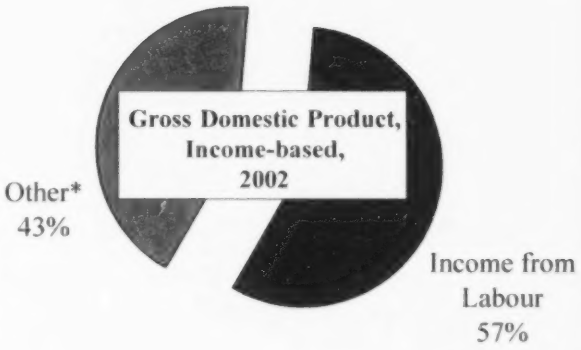
3 How important is Income from Labour to the total Yukon economy?

Income from labour in the Yukon represents a large proportion of the territorial gross domestic product (the value of the Yukon's total production of goods and services at market prices). In 2002, the percentage of the GDP represented by income from labour was 57%.



* *Includes corporation profits before taxes, interest and miscellaneous investment income, accrued net income of farm opertors from farm production, net income from non-farm unincorporated business (including rent), inventroy valuation adjustment, taxes less subsidies on products and factors of production, capital consumption allowances and statistical discrepancy.*

See footnote on page 4 for definition of Income from Labour.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0001.

4 How has the importance of income from labour to the total Yukon economy changed over the last five years?

In the years 1998 to 2002 the percentage of the gross domestic product represented by income from labour* has varied from a low of 56% in 1998 and 2001 to a high of 58% in 1999.

The percentage of the Yukon's gross domestic product at market prices represented by income from labour, 1998 to 2002

Year	GDP at Market Prices (millions of $)	Income from Labour (millions of $)	% of GDP Represented by Income from Labour (%)
2002 (p)	1,246	716	57
2001 (r)	1,233	689	56
2000 (r)	1,188	681	57
1999 (r)	1,085	630	58
1998	1,087	609	56

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0001.

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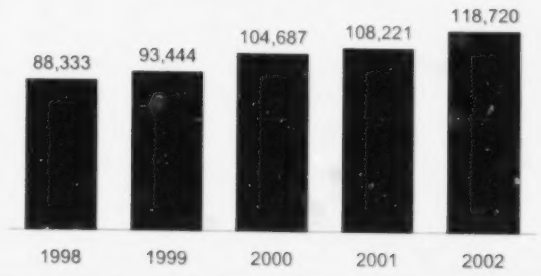
5 Professional and Personal Services

Wages and salaries in the Yukon professional and personal services industry have been steadily increasing since 1998 to a high of $118,720,000 in 2002 (an increase of 9.7% from 2001). The professional and personal services industry includes computer, accounting, advertising, legal, engineering, secretarial, and management consulting services.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the professional and personal services industry
(thousands of dollars)



6 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration

Territorial public administration industry wages and salaries increased by 0.7% from 2001 to 2002. This industry has experienced a steady increase from $72,248,000 in 1998 to $84,767,000 in 2002. The territorial public administration industry includes activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, public order and safety, taxation and the administration of government programs.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

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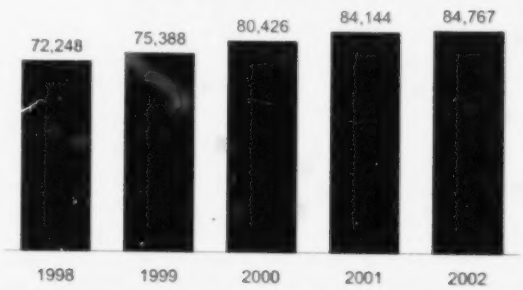

7 Trade

Wages and salaries in the trade industry showed a steady increase from 1998 to 2001. Wages and salaries in the trade industry increased by $7,214,000 or 11.1% from 2001 to 2002. The trade industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the wholesaling and retailing of merchandise, and in providing related logistics, marketing and support services.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the trade industry
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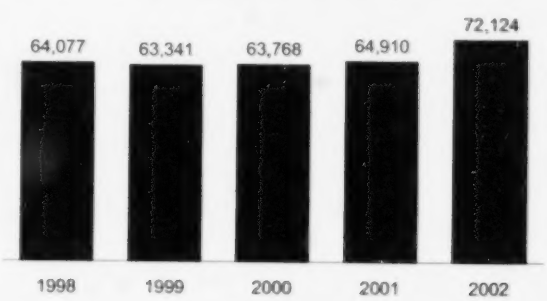

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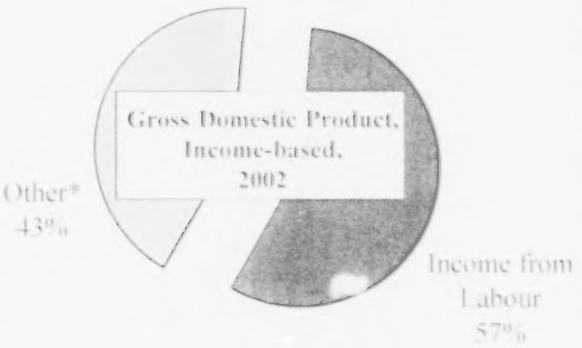

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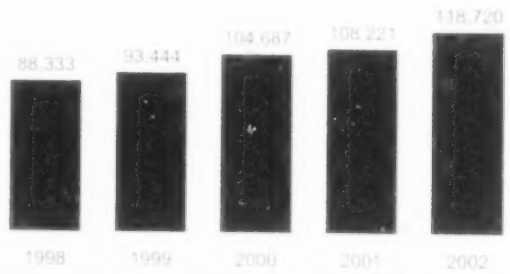

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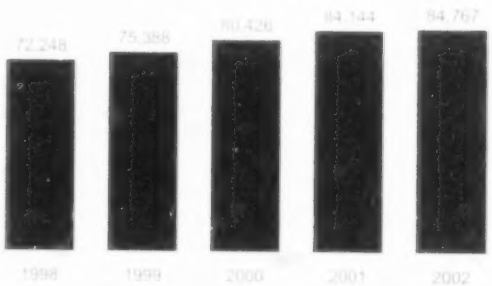

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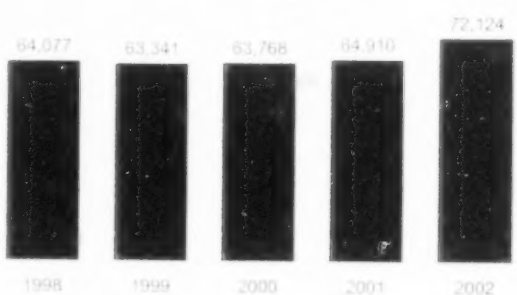
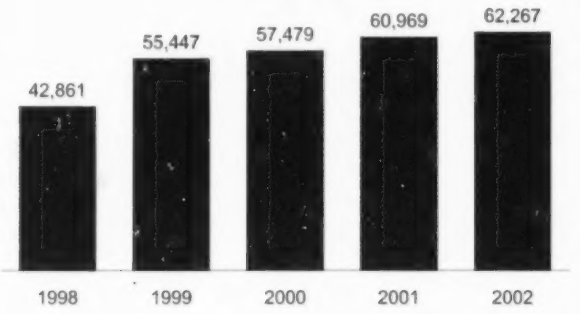


8 Health Care and Social Assistance

Wages and salaries have been increasing since 1998 in the health care and social assistance industry, with an increase of 2.1% from 2001 to 2002 (to a high of $62,267,000). This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing health care by diagnosis and treatment, providing residential care for medical and social reasons and providing social assistance, such as counselling, welfare and childcare to those requiring such assistance.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the health care and social assistance industry
(thousands of dollars)

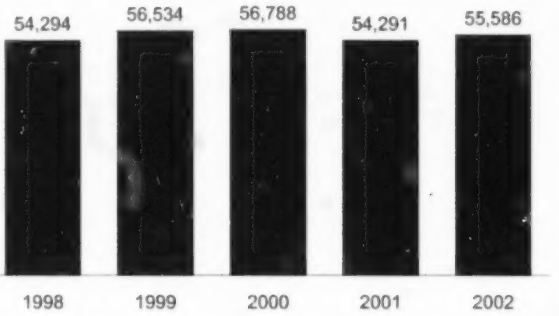


9 Educational Services

From 1998 to 2002, the educational services sector has fluctuated slightly. It ranged from a low in 1998 of $54,294,000 to a high of $56,788,000 in 2000. Since then it has remained relatively constant. The educational services industry includes establishments (schools, colleges, universities and training centres) primarily engaged in providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the educational services industry
(thousands of dollars)



In addition to wages and salaries, 'income from labour' includes all earnings from employment including payments 'in kind' (such as free board and lodging), commissions, tips, bonuses, taxable benefits (such as vacation and sick leave) and supplementary labour income (all other expenditures that can be classified as payment for service, i.e., employers' contributions to pension funds, EI, workers' compensation boards, and the Canada Pension Plan). It should be noted that earnings from self-employment or partnership, income from independent professional practice, and farming income are not included in 'income from labour.'

All figures are reported in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

Note: Beginning with 2000 data, the labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This classification system replaces the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Previous years' data (back to 1992) have been recalculated to the new classification system. Data based on the SIC 1980 are not comparable with data based on the NAICS classification system.

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

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